

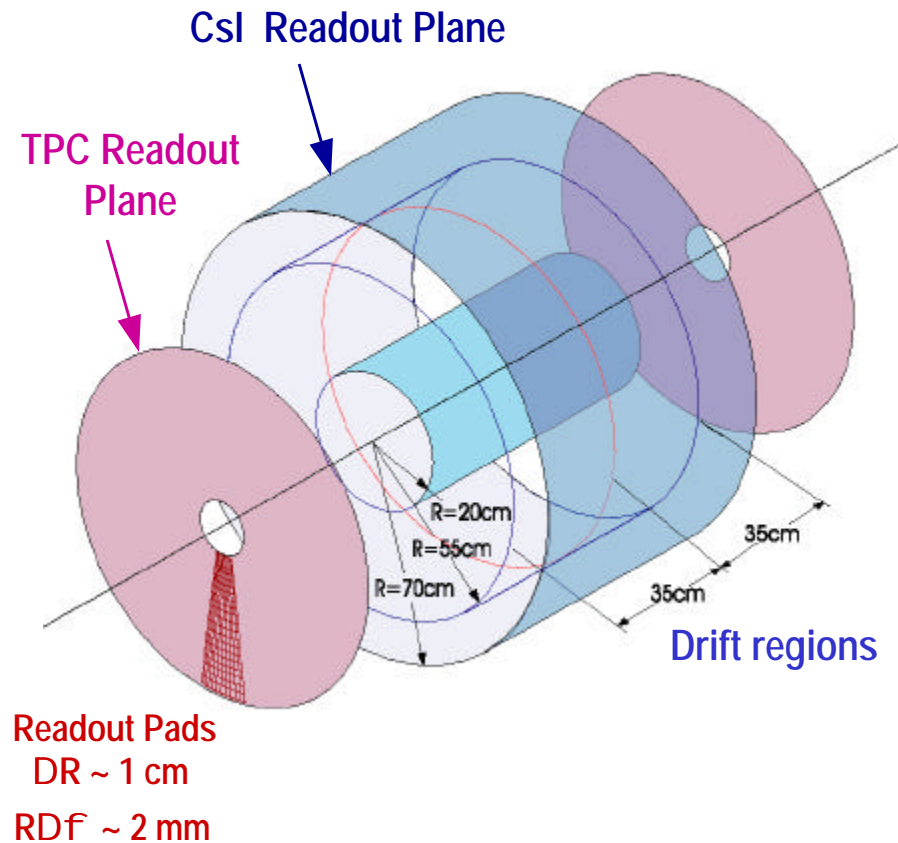


TPC/HBD R&D at BNL

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BNL

Mini Workshop on PHENIX Upgrade Plans
August 6, 2002

TPC/HBD Detector



GEMs are used for both TPC and HBD

- Fast, compact TPC
 $R < 70 \text{ cm}$, $L < 80 \text{ cm}$, $T_{\text{drift}} \leq 4 \text{ msec}$
- Serves as an inner tracking detector in both HI and pp, providing tracking through the central magnetic field
 $Df = 2p$, $|h| \leq 1.0$
 $Dp/p \sim .02p$
- Provides electron id by dE/dx
 $\Rightarrow e/p \text{ separation below } 200 \text{ MeV}$
- HBD is a proximity focused Cherenkov detector with a $\sim 50 \text{ cm}$ radiator length
- Provides minimal signals for charged particles
 $\Rightarrow \text{"Hadron Blind Detector"}$

R & D Issues

□ Performance of micropattern detectors

- Stability and gain uniformity
- Gas studies (CF_4 , CH_4 , C_2H_2 + mixtures)
 - Drift velocities, drift lengths, diffusion parameters, dE/dx , ion feedback,...
 - Optical transmission extending down into the VUV (\Rightarrow impurities)
 - Photocathode (CsI, \dots) studies (in combination with GEMs)
 - Scintillation light (I and decay time)

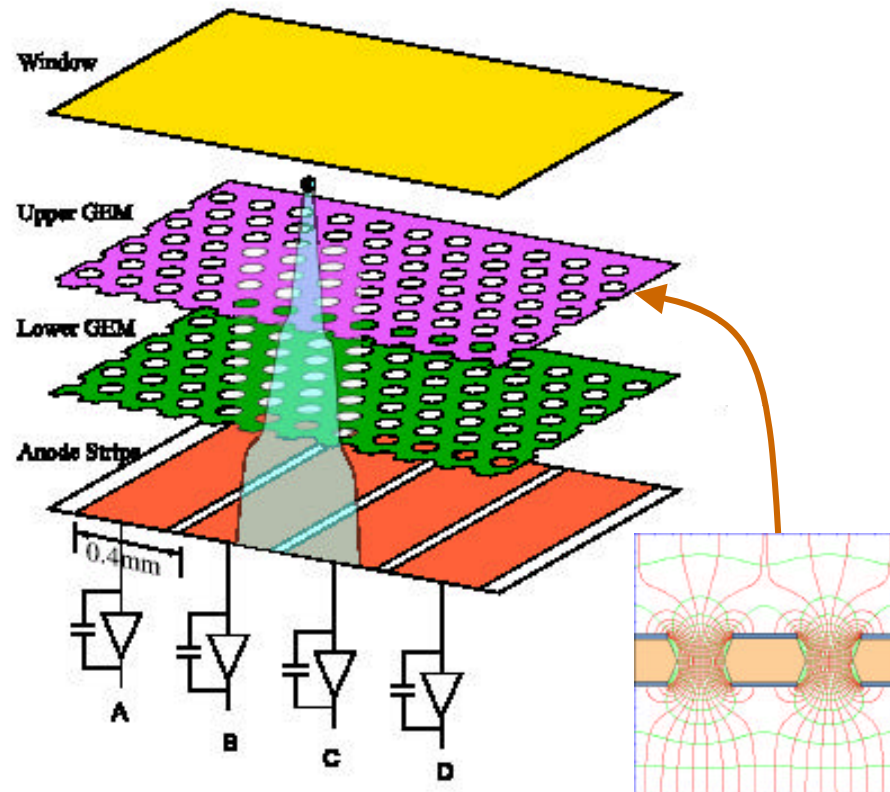
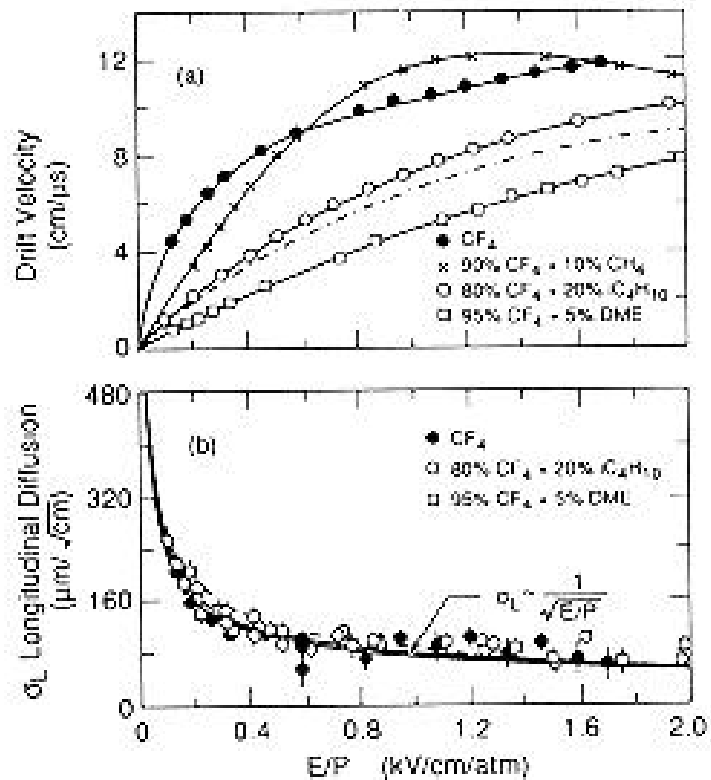
□ Detector component design

- TPC & HBD readout planes
- TPC field cage + HBD electrodes
- Understand $E \times B$ effects for drifting charge in non-uniform magnetic field
- Understand space charge effects (do we need gating ?)
- Construction of prototype

□ Electronics (\rightarrow P.O'Connor, Chi)

GEM Spatial Resolution

J.Va'vra et.al., NIM A324 (1993) 113-126



Diffusion Limit

$$S_L \sim 80 \text{ mm}/\sqrt{35\text{cm}} \Rightarrow \sim 500 \text{ mm}$$

TPC Channel Count and Data Volume

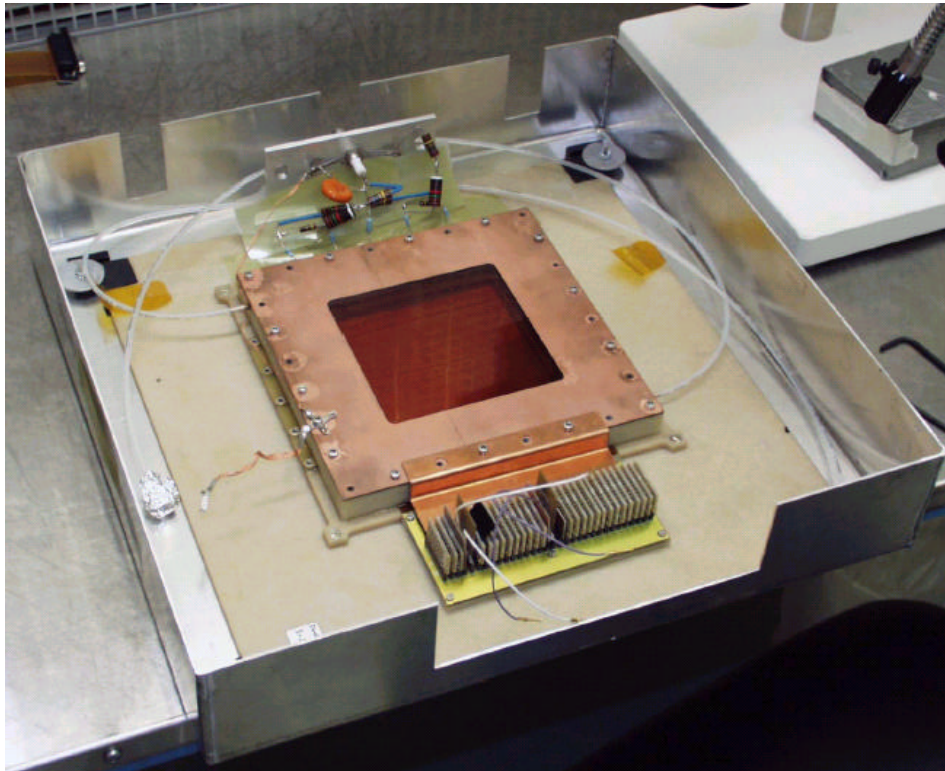
$DR = 1 \text{ cm}, RDr = 2 \text{ mm}$
 $\Rightarrow 80\text{K readout channels (40K/side)}$

$10 \text{ cm/ms} \Rightarrow 100 \text{ mm/ns}$
 $20 \text{ ns (50 MHz) digitizing} \Rightarrow Dz = 2 \text{ mm}$

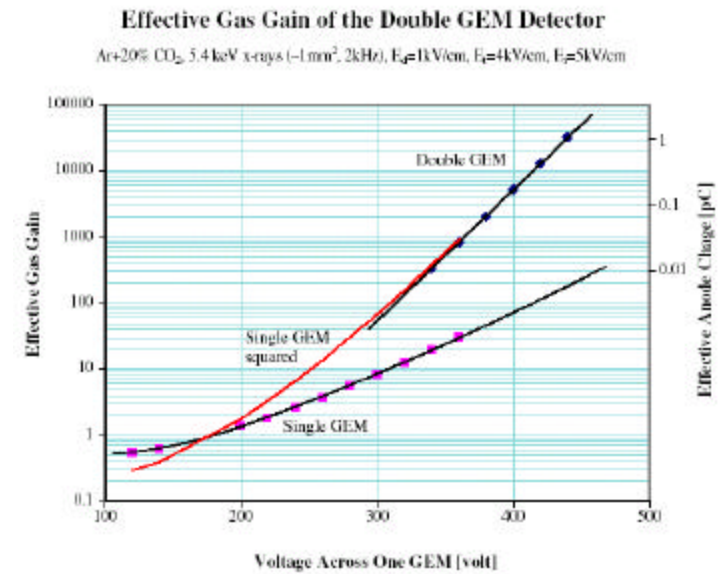
$4 \text{ msec}/20 \text{ ns} \Rightarrow 200 \text{ samples (8 bits)}$
 $80\text{K} \times 200 \text{ bytes} = 16 \text{ MB}$
 $\text{Zero suppression (1/20)} \Rightarrow 800 \text{ KB}$

$800 \text{ KB}/40 \text{ msec} \Rightarrow 160 \text{ Gbit/sec}$
 $160 \times 1\text{Gbit fibers vs } 16 \times 10 \text{ Gbit fibers}$

GEM Detector Studies



Double GEM from F. Sauli at CERN

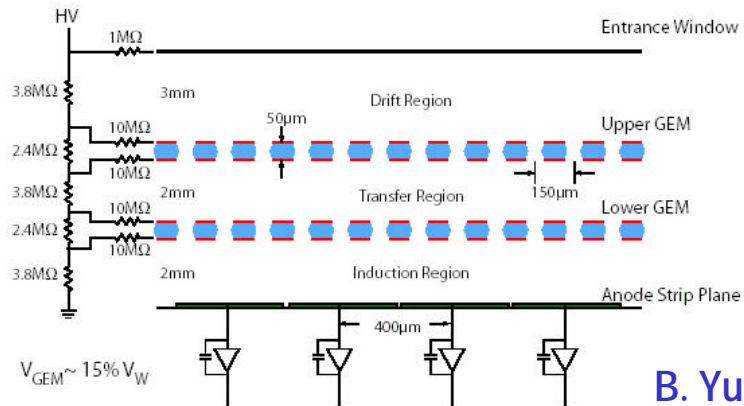


Data from Bo Yu, BNL Instrumentation Div.

Readout Plane Design

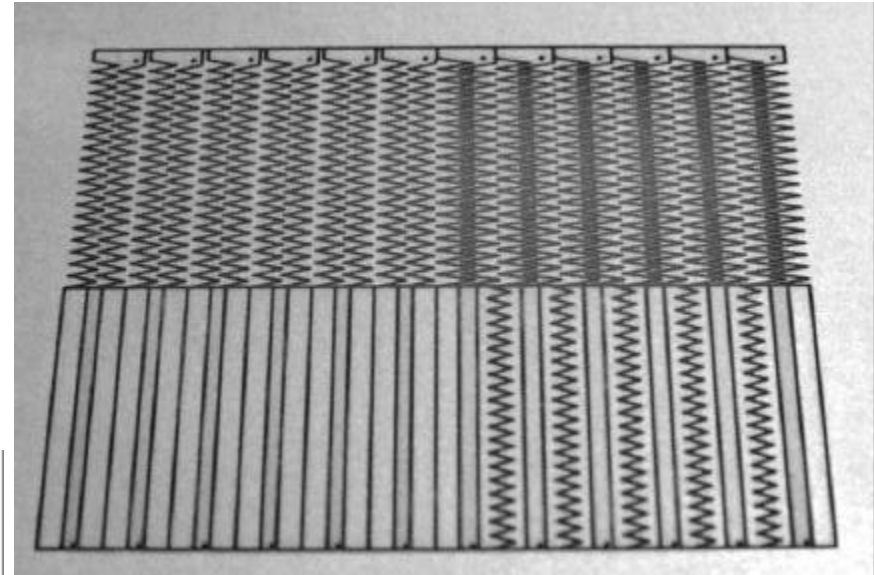
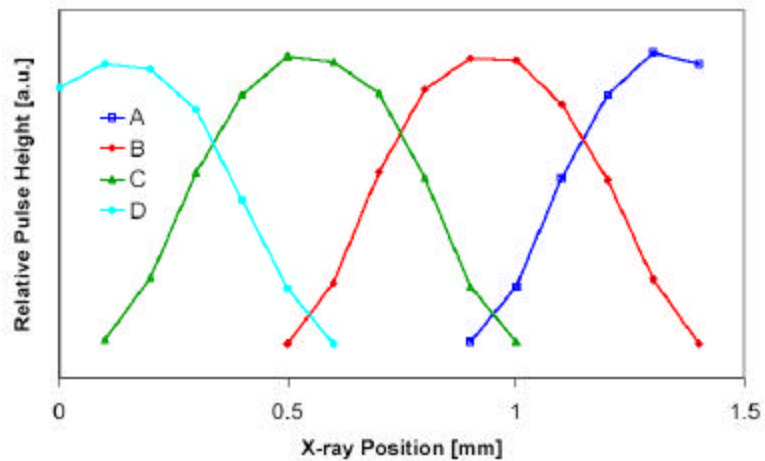
Double GEM Detetor Schematic Cross Section

(with resistive divider)



Most Probable Pulse Height vs X-ray Position

A set of 4 adjacent strips 0.4mm pitch



Charge Interpolation Methods

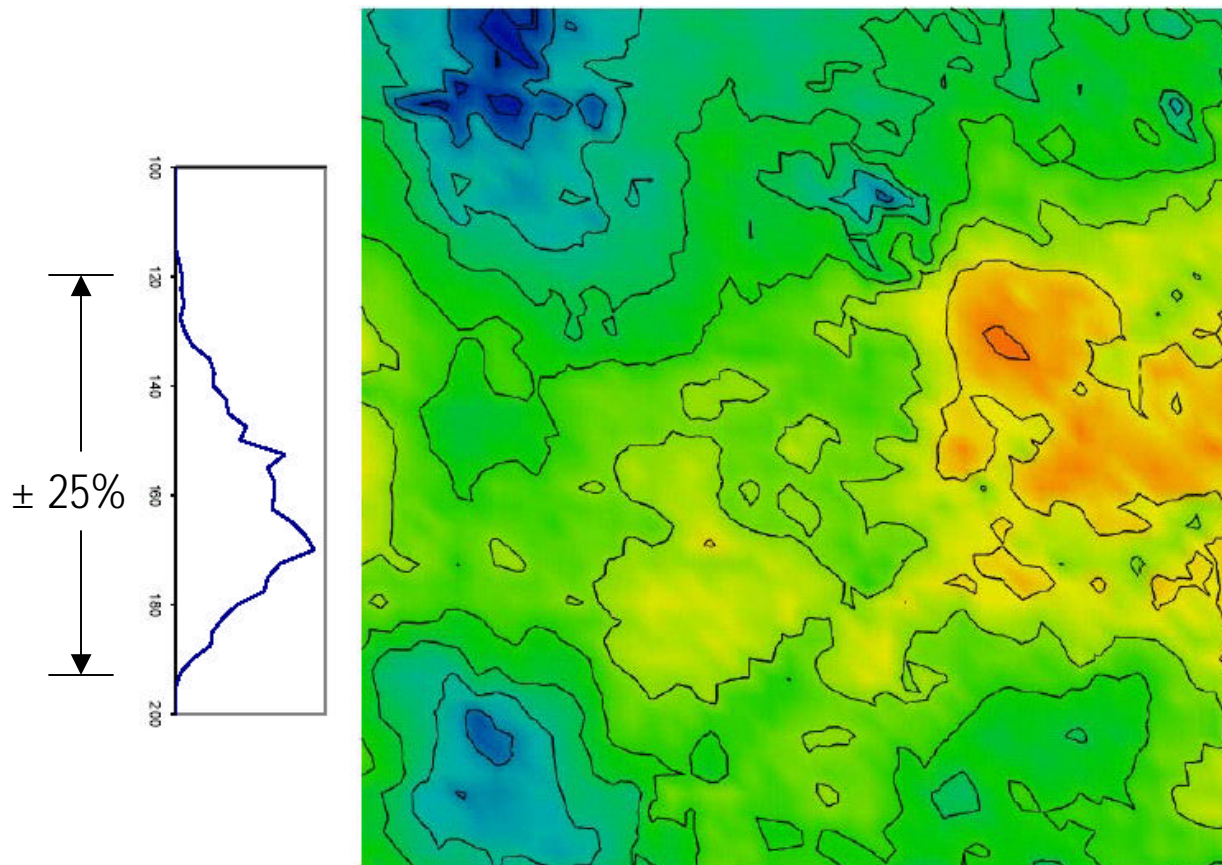
Chevrans

Floating strips

Resistive layer

Gas Gain Uniformity

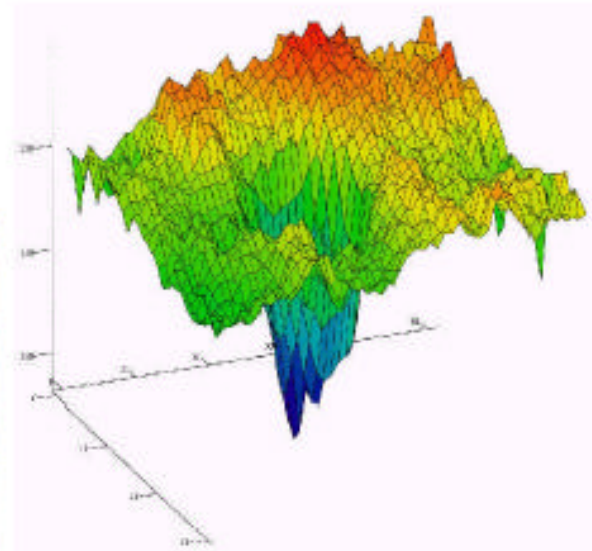
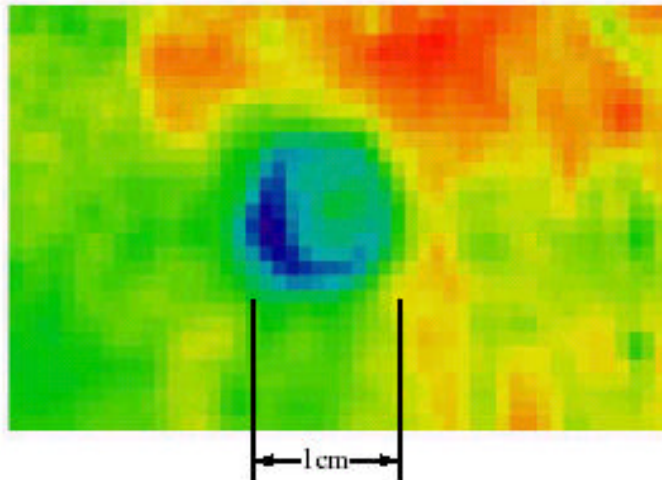
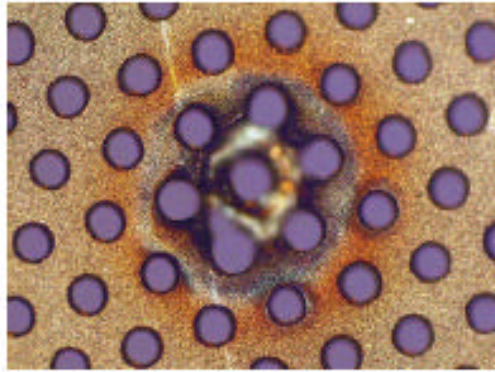
Double GEM Collimated 5.4 keV X-ray, at 2mm x 2mm grid, 9cm x 9 cm area



B.Yu

Damage Caused by Discharges

Gas Gain Variation around a Damaged Spot

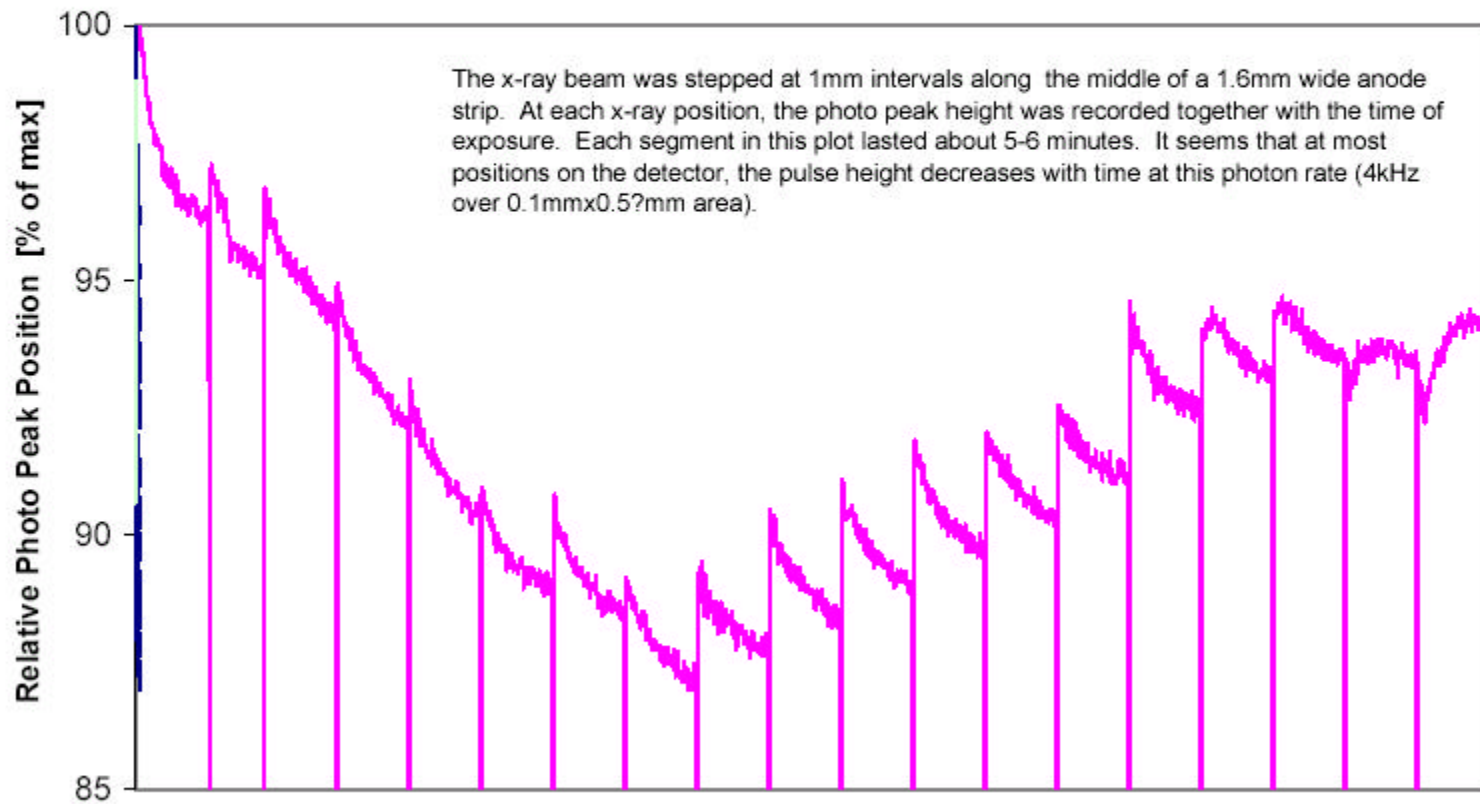


B.Yu

Position Dependence and Rate Effects

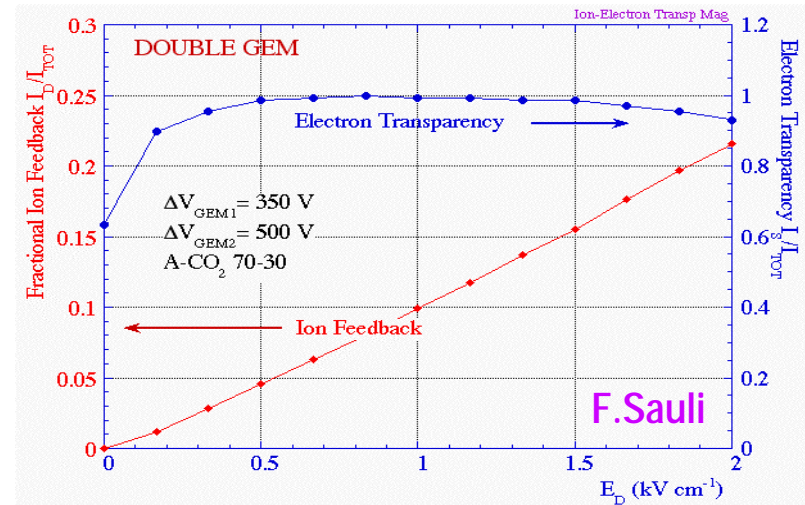
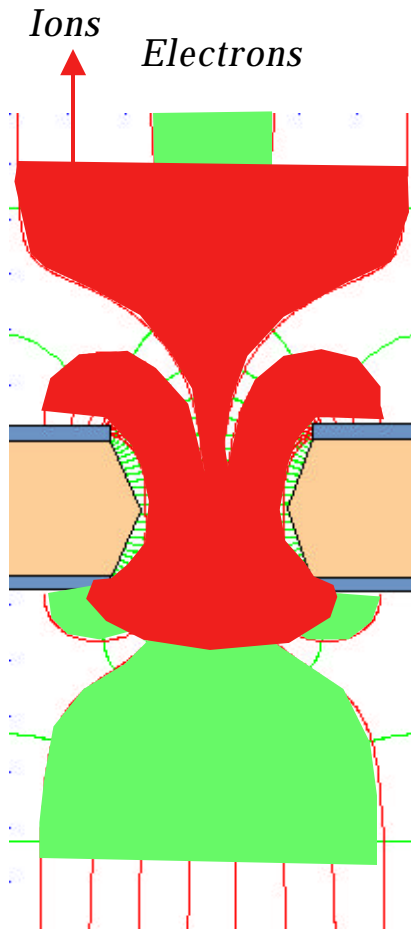
Photo Peak Position vs Exposure Time and Beam Position

(5.4keV x-rays, 0.1mmx0.5?mm, 3kV, ~0.07pC, 4kHz flux)



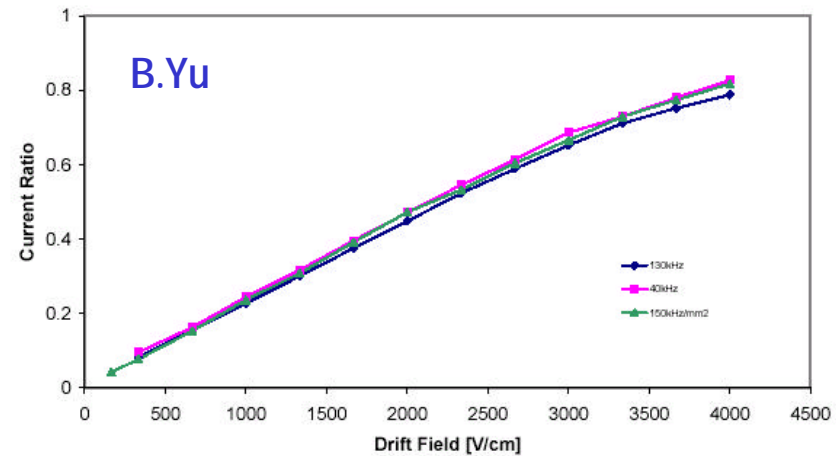
B.Yu

Ion Feedback in GEMs

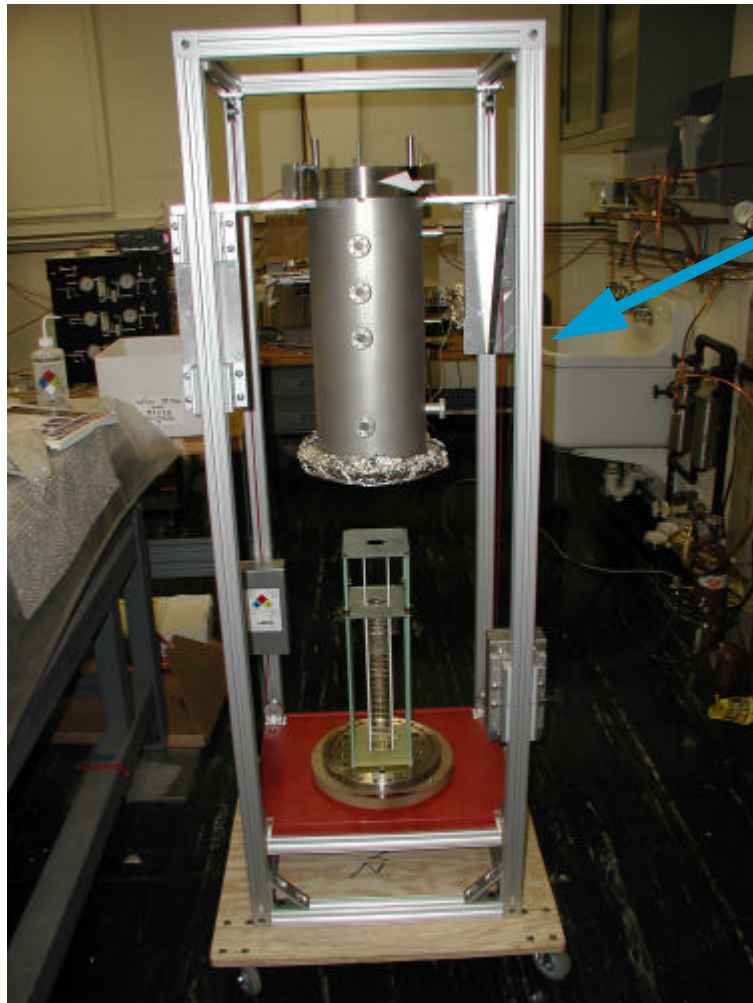


Ratio of Window Current to Anode Current

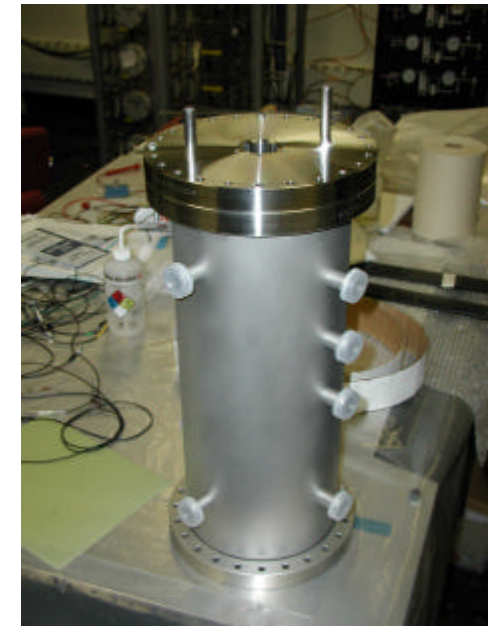
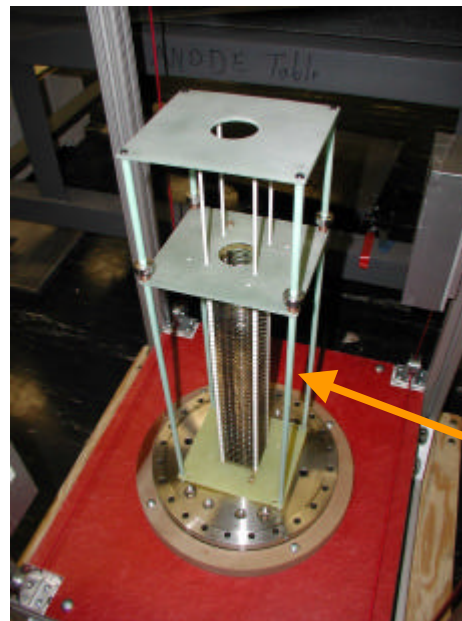
Ar+20% CO₂, Double GEM, $V_{gem}=400$, $E_1=4$ kV/cm, $E_2=5$ kV/cm, 1 cm²



Test Drift Cell



Lifting Fixture

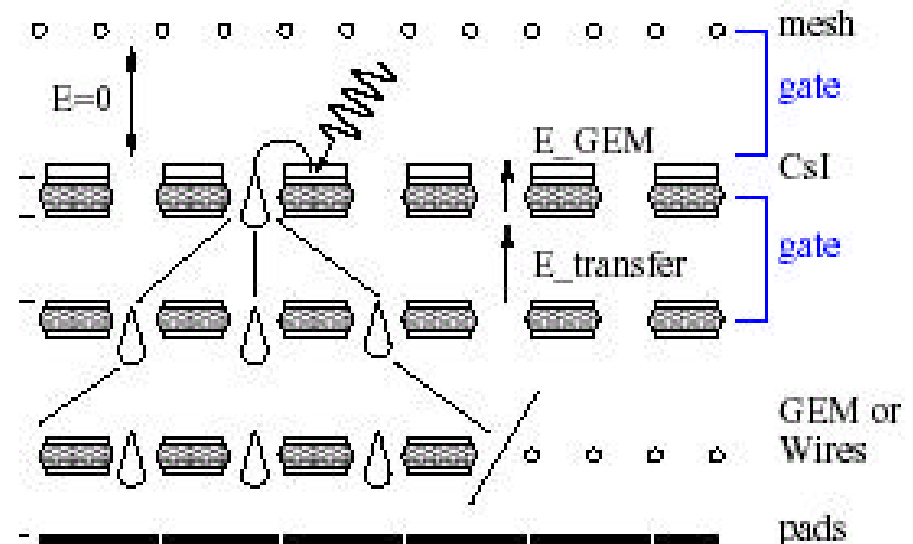


Vacuum Chamber

Drift Stack

GEM with CsI Photocathode

- CsI photocathode deposited on outer GEM foil (must deposit Ni+Au on GEM foil)
- Multistage GEM used to detect ~ few photoelectrons
- Higher gain, larger segmentation of readout plane



Is the HBD really “hadron blind” ?

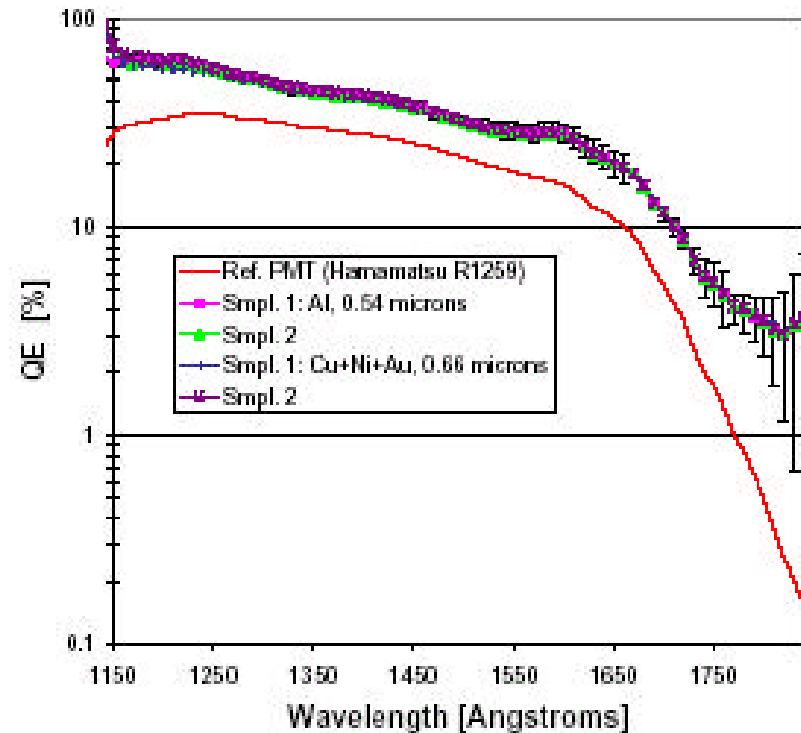
CsI Photocathodes



VUV Spectrometer is used as a light source

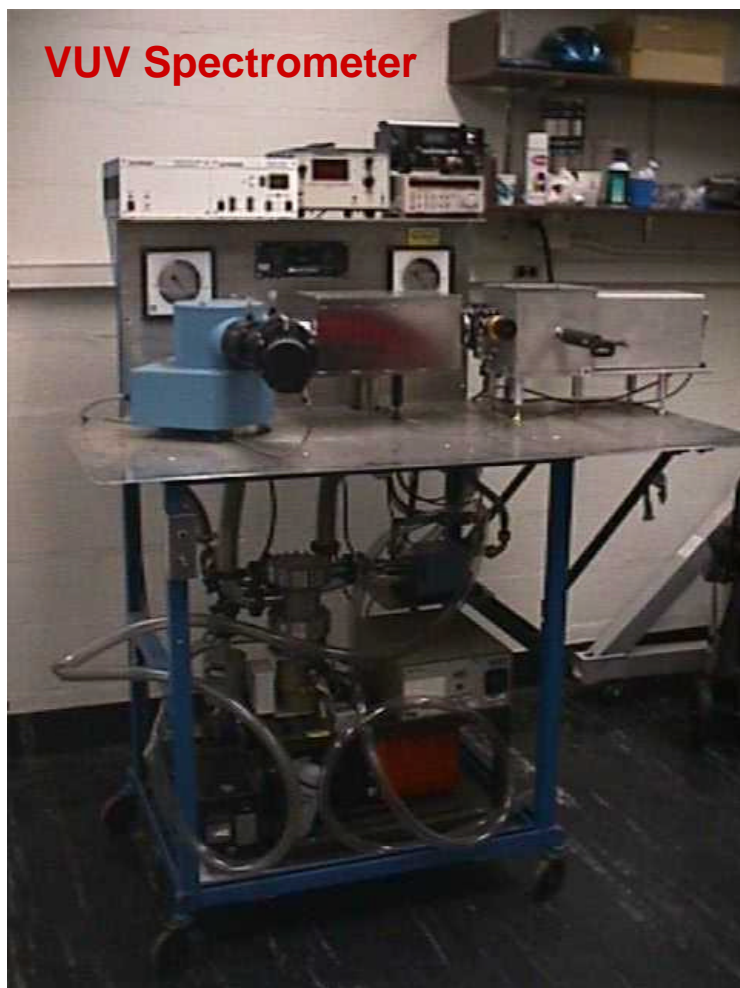
Calibrated CsI PMT is used as a reference

Quantum efficiency of CsI photocathodes deposited on metal surfaces

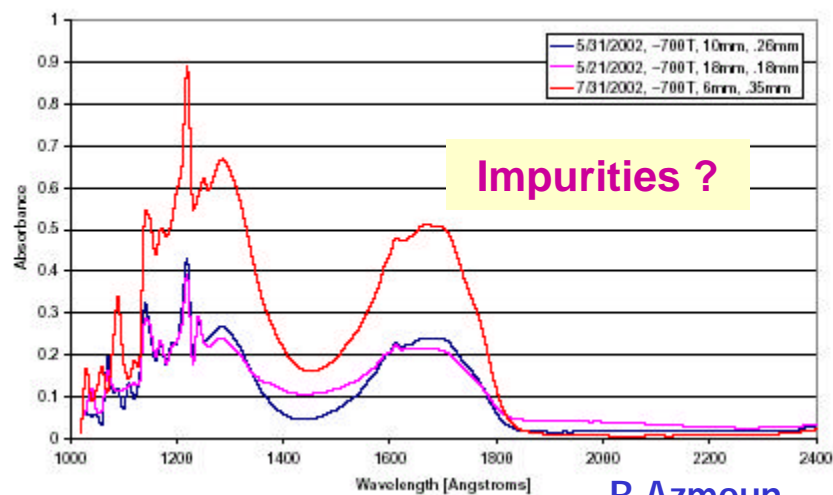
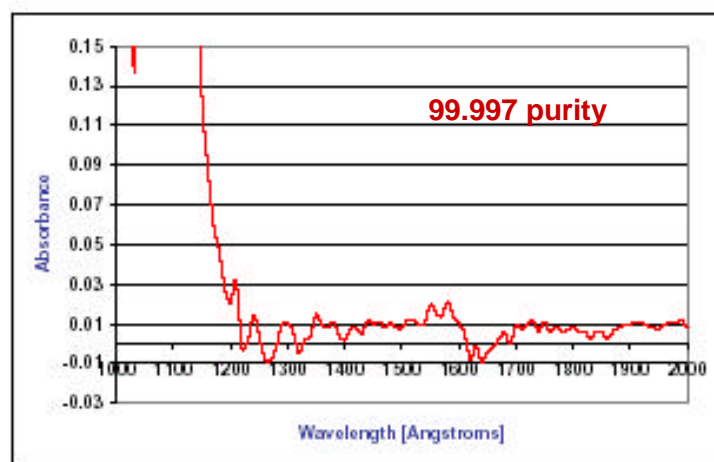


B.Azmoun

Study of Optical Properties of Gases



Absorbance of CF_4



B.Azmoun

Future R&D Plans

FY2003

- Complete TPC drift cell (including readout plane)
- Gas studies with TPC, HBD, GEMs, (MicroMegas ?)
- Photocathode studies with CsI (CVD diamond ?)
- Design TPC field cage and HBD electrode structure
- Begin engineering design study of TPC/HBD detector system
- Begin design of HBD & TPC readout electronics

FY2004

- Build and test TPC/HBD prototype detector
- Complete design of HBD readout electronics
- Complete engineering design of TPC/HBD detector system

FY2005

- Complete TPC detector design
- Complete design of TPC readout electronics

Cost and Schedule

R&D (3 years)

- HBD Detector Design: \$250K
- TPC Detector Design: \$750K
- Electronic Design: \$1.5M (5 FTEs x 3 yrs)

Total: \$2.5M

(LDRD for \$100K in FY 2001 & FY 2002)

Construction (3 years)

- Detector: \$250K
- Gas System: \$250 K
- Detector mounted electronics: \$4.0M
(80K Readout Channels @ \$50/ch)
- Other readout electronics: \$500K

Total: \$5.0 M

